

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1822.

No. 136

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. M. P. CLANCY & Co. are particularly requested to call and settle during the Superior Court, as I am determined to leave this place in the month of November; therefore I hope those concerned will avail themselves of the opportunity of saving cost.

Wm. P. Clancy.

Sept. 10,

35—

ATTENTION!

ALL those belonging to the Independent Artillery Company of the town of Hillsborough, are hereby commanded to attend at the public square in said town, on Thursday the third day of October next, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder, to go on parade at ten o'clock A. M. in order to be reviewed by the Major General of the third division of N. C. militia.

Wm. Brown, Capt.

Sept. 7.

35—Swp

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 26th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hills, one miles west of Hillsborough, one containing Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres, the other Three Hundred and Fifty Acres. Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,

James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822.

32—tds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. Ac.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Fravis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
9	D up creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
66	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
10	arden creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
69	law river,	James Coon's heirs,	1820
100	Fravis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
242	Woney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	1820
10	Fravis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1820
142	John creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1819.
11	adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819.
58	do.	ditto,	1820
590	do. Faucett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do. Wyatt,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do. Barnhill,	John Bowls,	1820
724	do. Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
145	do. Ector,	John Daley, senr,	1820
190	do. Anderson,	John Freeman,	1820
150	do. tail,	Moses Falkner,	1820
60	do. Ward,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
75	do. Walker,	Eapley Hone,	1820
300	do. Tate,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
565	do. Wyatt,	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do. Scott,	John Keeler,	1820
71	do. Tate,	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
200	do. Cockiree,	George Pendergrass,	1820
94	do. McCauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do. Stewart,	Bersaby Roberts,	1820
164	do. Gates,	John Rascoe,	1820
167	do. Forrest,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
33	do. Compton,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
118	do. Wells,	Sarah Smith,	1820
100	do. White,	Thomas Slade,	1820
150	do. Ward,	John Walton,	1820
1	do. Strudwick,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
114	do.	Kenith Anderson,	1820
68	do.	Samuel Cole, adm on Dogherty's estate,	1819
50	do.	John Collins of Enoch,	1819
206	do. Person's heirs,	Mima Ellis,	1820
800	do. Nichols,	John Hall of Thomas,	1820
750	do.	James Jackson, senr,	1819
510	Waters of Hyc,	ditto,	1820
163	Adjoining Strayhorn,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
17349	Waters of Eno,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
220	do.	Patsy Taylor,	1820
108	Little River,	William Chassenhall,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	do.	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little river,	Paul Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	do.	Thomas Smith's heir,	1820
250	Varnella Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
4082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
50	Watson's creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	1820
40	Travis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff

August 28

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 21st instant, will be sold at the market house in the town of Hillsborough, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitted, deceased. They consist of men, women and children, are nine in number, and amongst them is an excellent wagon maker. Six month credit will be given the purchaser on his giving bond and approved security.

John Young, Admr.

Sept. 2.

34—3w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually passing away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge, seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighbouring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper. The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

Printing neatly executed.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

It is now sufficiently certain, that the horse-bots, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly in the inside moist surface of the tongue, and are from thence conveyed with food to the stomach.

Any person who chooses, may reduce it to experiment for himself. In the season for it, let a few hairs be clipped, having these nits adhering to them, moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

The eggs are deposited on the fore part of the knee, and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly.—The fly is called *oestrus equi*. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days.

When thus ripened, the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is, the insect in the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the eggs, its little door (operculum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the stomach.

American Farmer.

On the Influence of the Moon.

Mr. Pickering's Remarks published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"Having noticed the folly of regarding the moon in relation to the time of sowing pease, I add that the idea of its influence in any other operations in husbandry, ought to be alike discarded. It is a mischievous supposition kept alive by tradition, and countenanced and supported by the idle remarks and representations made in Almanacs. The figure of a man marked with the signs, and prognostications of the weather ought to be expunged, and every well-disposed almanack-maker would banish them if he knew the injuries they occasion, by misleading the farmer in any branch of rural economy. I once heard some farmers—speaking of spreading manure on grass-land in the spring—say very gravely, that it should not be done when the horns of the moon were turned upwards; for then the manure, instead of sinking into the ground, would rise with the grass and do no good. On the contrary, they mentioned one farmer who would not set up his worm fence when the horns of the moon pointed downwards—for then the stones placed under the angles of the fence would sink, and the lower rails touch the ground and rot. And an industrious farmer, in another state, told me that he slaughtered a fine heifer calf which he wished to have raised, because it was dropped in the dark of the moon. If I had not witnessed these facts, I should have hardly thought it possible that such ridiculous notions could have been entertained by any persons who claimed a share of common sense.—Even the changes of the weather so generally supposed to be influenced by the phases of the moon, have been found by long course of observations, to happen at all periods of the moon's appearance indiscriminately. This fact which your father mentioned to me twenty years ago, was this day repeated to me by a gentleman who had noted those observations. Were it otherwise, he remarked, did the moon's influence determine the weather—then should not this be fair or foul, at the same time, in all countries on the globe?"

The utility of such a tax no one can reasonably doubt. It would bring an immense amount of money into our treasury; it would tend to diminish intemperance; and the proceeds, if judiciously applied, would rid us of some other taxes, which are, in reality, odious and oppressive. This desirable tax can be effected, provided the people are anxious for it. In selecting their representatives and senators, they have merely to ascertain whether they are disposed to advocate the cause of drunkards, or the more respectable one of decency and sobriety. It can be effected very easily, provided proper measures are taken.

The next session of congress will be a busy one, and we are inclined to believe that the work of reform will go on with spirit and effect. Besides knowing the opinions of those who may be sent to represent the people, petitions for a tax on whiskey ought to be sent from every city, town and village where the inhabitants prefer sobriety to intemperance, and decency to indecency. If the subject is made a general one, it will be gained; and we are proud to learn that many of the most respectable distillers are warm for the measure, and will lend all their aid to accomplish so desirable an object.

A census of the population of the state of Massachusetts, in the year 1764 (not 60 years ago,) has just been published, from which it appears, that the grand total was at that day 248,714 souls, of whom only 20,788 belonged to Maine. The population of Massachusetts Proper, was, by the last census, 523,287 souls, and that of Maine, 297,839; making together 821,126; having more than trebled within the period of 40 years.

the celebrated manufactory at Waltham, Mass. The capital of the company is \$500,000. They have a cotton factory which was put in operation during the war, which carries 2,500 spindles, employs 86 looms, 130 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting and shirting are manufactured and bleached per week. During the last season the company erected a building of 80 by 54 feet, four stories, embracing a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory and machine. The basement and second stories are devoted to the rolling and slitting mill—the construction of the rolling mill is on a new principle, having but one water wheel placed at the side of the platform. About 1000 tons of iron are rolled and slit at this mill per year. The third story is used as the nail factory, and from 6 to 700 tons of iron per year are cut into nails in this factory. The fourth story is occupied as a machine shop, in which 40 hands are employed in making the various kinds of machinery for a new cotton manufactory now erecting on the same falls. The building of which I have been speaking is of brick, the foundation of granite, and the platform and race-ways of larke flat stone.

The new cotton manufactory building by the company, the present season, is to be 154 by 43 feet, and will carry 4000 spindles, employ from 120 to 130 looms, and from 150 to 300 hands. It is calculated that this manufactory will produce about 90,000 yards of cloth per week. There are six sites for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32½ feet, and an abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which belongs to the company; and they have already commenced blasting the ledge, for the purpose of erecting another of equal dimensions. These improvements will give activity to business, and be of lasting advantage to the town, which is destined to become the Manchester of New Hampshire.

Those who have labored to impress upon the American people the importance of cultivating their own resources—of improving the advantages in their possession for becoming a great, a wealthy and powerful nation, able to sustain itself in war as well as peace, without recourse to other nations, cannot but rejoice at the march of improvement visible every where, and heartily wish success to industry and enterprise.

TAX ON WHISKEY.

In addition to what we remarked last week on this subject, we are now enabled to state, after a long and laborious research, that the quantity of whiskey distilled in the United States, amounts to at least THIRTY MILLIONS OF GALLONS annually!! A tax of 25 cents per gallon on this immense quantity, would raise a revenue of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Taking away from this sum 2½ millions, which would pay for the expenses of collecting the tax, and for the frauds which, according to modern usage, it is fashionable to commit, there would be left the sum of 5,000,000 dollars.

The utility of such a tax no one can reasonably doubt. It would bring an immense amount of money into our treasury; it would tend to diminish intemperance; and the proceeds, if judiciously applied, would rid us of some other taxes, which are, in reality, odious and oppressive. This desirable tax can be effected, provided the people are anxious for it. In selecting their representatives and senators, they have merely to ascertain whether they are disposed to advocate the cause of drunkards, or the more respectable one of decency and sobriety. It can be effected very easily, provided proper measures are taken.

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From the Western Carolinian.

THE CONVENTION.

In another part of our paper will be found the address of the Grand Jury of this county to their fellow-citizens. We earnestly believe that the plan there recommended, or something similar to it, is the only method by which a convention can be brought about. As to making any further application to the legislature, it would be worse than useless—it would be humiliating. We have incontrovertible proof that a large majority of the people are in favor of calling a convention. This vote on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Fisher, fully shows this. Estimate the population of the counties whose members voted for a convention, and it will be found that they compose a majority of more than 60,000 souls of the free people of North-Carolina. Satisfied, then, that so large a majority of the whole, desire a convention, the great business now is, to produce a concert of measures among the counties friendly to the call. This can only be effected upon some such plan as the one recommended by the Grand Jury. It may take one or two years to mature all the previous arrangements; but when the season of action arrives, every obstacle will vanish before the majestic march of the people. When a convention thus takes place by a concerted understanding, if a majority appear in it by their delegates, (as they surely will,) what power on earth will dare to say to them, stop! The Eastern counties themselves, seeing the folly and injustice of all further objections, like repentant and contrite friends, will come forward and join in the important work of new modelling and improving the constitution. Let all the Western counties, then, instead of looking towards the legislature for relief, adopt some such plan as the one recommended by the Grand Jury of Rowan; and thus, through the means of a corresponding committee, produce that concert of measures, views, and feelings which is indispensable, before the great object of our wishes can be accomplished. The people of Mecklenburg did in the last year adopt, and we believe this year have again adopted, a plan of the kind; and we have learnt with pleasure that several other of the adjacent counties are on the eve of the same course. Let all the Western counties do it, and success is inevitable. In a great work of this kind, it is proper that the people of the West should proceed deliberately, without the smallest symptoms of violence, but with an unyielding firmness and determination.

The claims of the West rest on a foundation as immovable as her own hills, and it is impossible she should not succeed.

The Grand Jury of Rowan to their Fellow Citizens of the County

Fellow citizens: Impelled by every consideration of right and justice, we feel it our duty to bring before you an oppressive grievance under which the people of Rowan, in common with a large majority of their fellow-citizens of the state, have for a number of years labored. This grievance arises from the great inequality in the operation of our present constitution, particularly that part of it which prescribes the mode of electing members to the general assembly. It is one of the fundamental rules of a republican government, that all the free people living under it, should enjoy equal privileges one with another, and equally bear the expenses and burdens of the government. This is very far from being the case in North Carolina. Under the present constitution our state government has ceased to be republican, and has become a complete aristocracy. So far from the majority governing, as it ought to do, it is an uncontested fact, that a minority of less than one third of the free people of the state, control and make laws for all the rest. This follows from the mode of choosing members to the legislature. Each county elects the same number of representatives, without any regard either to the amount of population, or extent of territory contained in the county. Thus our county of Rowan, with a free population of more than 20,628 souls, sends to the legislature only three members, while the small county of Greene, with a free population of only 2,359 souls, is entitled to the same number. So that, in fact, three citizens in many of the small counties in the eastern part of the state, have more weight in making the laws than 27 of the free inhabitants of Rowan. So, likewise, as to bearing the burdens of government. It is a fact established by the books of the comptroller, that there is a number of the small counties in the state which do not furnish a sufficient amount of taxes to pay the wages of their own members; while Rowan sends to the public treasury every year, over and above the pay of her own members, upwards of 2,000 dollars. And yet, year after year, when Rowan applies, in a respectful manner, to the legislature to have her unequal territory divided, and her local grievances redressed, she is treated with sneers, and rejected with scorn. Fellow-citizens, it is not time for the people to awaken to a sense of their degraded situation. Shall we continue to have the laws made for us by the minority, and pay them for domineering over us?—No. There is a point of fortitude beyond which it is criminal to go. Nor is it the

representative feature of the constitution alone, that requires amendment; there are many other parts which experience proves can be altered for the better. One of which, in our opinion, is, that the legislature meets too often. We think, that to convene every two years, would be frequent enough. It is now a fact, not to be denied, that the laws of one session have scarcely time to become known to the people, until they are either repealed or altered by the succeeding legislature. What are the laws this year, cease to be laws the next; and so constantly are our acts of the assembly changing, that few others than the lawyers know which are in force and which are not. This is a great defect in our constitution, and a serious grievance to the people. But there is another objection to the legislature meeting as often as it does: namely, the great expense incurred by it. The legislature, one year with another, costs the people little short of 40,000 dollars. Now if it were convened only once in every two years, then this large sum of 40,000 dollars, or nearly that, would every other year be saved to the public; and might either not be collected at all, or, if collected, applied to purposes of general usefulness.

But, fellow-citizens, our object is not now so much to expose the defects of the present system, as to call your attention to a remedy. Every reflecting citizen must begin to see, and sensibly to feel, that the operations of the present constitution are unequal, unjust, and anti-republican in the extreme; that they are every day growing worse, and unless the remedy is speedily applied, will soon become too grievous to be tolerated. What is this remedy, we would ask?—Every tongue will at once answer—a convention of the free people of North-Carolina! But how is this most desirable end to be brought about? Not by applying to the legislature, for the MINORITY there hold the power; and sad experience shows us, that feeling power, they forget right. Nor there is no hope from the legislature; and after the treatment we have received from that quarter, it would be humiliating to apply to them again. Thank God, in this land, where our fathers fought for freedom, there is another mode of obtaining redress of our sufferings; this is, to apply to the source of all political power,—to the people themselves. The power lies in the hands of the people; and a majority have an incontestible right to exercise that power in altering or new modelling the constitution whenever they please. The main consideration is, how to produce such a concert, as to bring by their delegates a majority of the people together. To accomplish this most desirable object, we believe that the best plan is, for the free men of each county to meet at the place of meeting in each county's district, and choose one or more delegates. The delegates of each county so chosen, to convene at their respective court-houses, on some certain day, to take the subject of our grievance under their most serious consideration; and, among other measures, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening and carrying on a correspondence with like committees in other counties; and in this manner produce a concert of feeling and measures, which cannot fail, in a short time, of bringing about a convention of the free people of North-Carolina.

Believing, as we do, that this is the only method by which we can obtain redress, we, the grand-jury, joint-sufferers with yourselves, collected together from every part of the county, do most earnestly recommend to you to meet at your respective muster grounds on some day between this and Saturday, the 19th of October, and make choice of two delegates. That the delegates so chosen, do meet at the court-house of the county, on Thursday, the 24th of October, to deliberate on the grievances we suffer, and to devise such measures of relief as may be deemed most prudent and effectual.

With the most ardent wishes for success in this necessary undertaking, we promise you, fellow citizens, our zealous co-operation.

Signed,

W. Bodenhamer, as Foreman.

John Eastburn,	Samuel Furrington,
Brummet Suapp,	Josiah Tumbelson,
Stephen Beachem,	Michael Baker,
Henry Workman,	John B. Oe,
Adam Casper,	Levi Smith,
Henry Stirewalt,	John Walser,
John Goodman,	

August 25th, 1822.

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Monday, the 30th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, two tracts of land, lying on Mary's creek, on the west side of Haw river, three miles from Thompson's mill. On one tract, containing about

One hundred and seventy-nine Acres,

is a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill. The other tract, containing about

One hundred and forty-three Acres,

also has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a small orchard, and three acres of good meadow. Part of the purchase money will be required on taking possession; for the balance a reasonable credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Moore.

Orange county, Sept. 2.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, September 6.

The regular packet ship William Thompson, arrived here last evening, in 34 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 1st of August, and the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d.

The intelligence in these papers is somewhat interesting. The Greeks, it will be seen by extracts below, have succeeded in destroying the Turkish fleet commanded by the captain pacha, who perished by the fire ships, which the patriots sent among his squadron while the Musselmens were celebrating the feast of Ramadan. Some of the London papers, on the first receipt of this news, regarded it as a fabrication, got up for the purposes of stock jobbing. But accounts having been received at Lloyd's, as mentioned in the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d of August, confirming the previous intelligence, no doubt remains of the fact. The advices from Constantinople, in which this successful attack of the Greeks was detailed, add that "the affairs of the Morea assume a dismal aspect for the Porte." The tide of success, which has hitherto borne the patriots of Greece through the unparalleled struggle with their merciless oppressors, seems to warrant the expectation, that even without the aid of Russia, they will be able to maintain their independence.

It seems by many to be no longer doubted that the object of the French government, in assembling so large a body of troops on the frontiers of Spain, was to second the views of the disaffected in that country. Had Ferdinand succeeded in getting into France, he would there have found himself at the head of 50,000 troops, who, it cannot be doubted, had received instructions to co-operate with his partisans. It appears doubtful, however, whether the French soldiers would have seconded the views of their government, as we find it asserted in the Spanish papers, that when the soldiers of the French Cordon Sanitaire heard of the success of the patriots at Madrid, they expressed great satisfaction, and shouted "Vive la liberte d'Espagne."

The conduct of the French ministers in this business, appears to have occasioned a considerable excitement at Paris, where a change of men was generally talked of on the 26th July.

So far from the Divan having given orders to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, it is distinctly stated, that reinforcements had been sent thither, by which the Turkish troops which would pass the next winter in those provinces, would form an army of 30,000 men, and that the orders for the prompt formation of magazines at Bucharest and Jassy had been executed with great activity. In the same article, the news of the destruction of the Turkish fleet, and the death of the Pacha, is stated to have been confirmed by commercial letters. This disaster had produced an extraordinary sensation at Constantinople, and raised the fury of the troops to the highest pitch.

The funds collected for the starving Irish were exhausted, without any appearance of a relaxation of their miseries. Famine and disease continued to make terrible ravages. In one parish (Mayo), containing a population of 300,000, there was only 40,000 who were not dependent on charity, which was received weekly from England.

Smyrna, May 29.

Amongst the number of private circumstances, the following is guaranteed by several eye witnesses. A young Greek female, sixteen or seventeen years of age, of great beauty, was carried off by an Arab, who sold her to a Turk for 300 piastres. Shortly afterwards he offered 3,000 piastres to her new master for the re-purchase of this beautiful Chiot. The Turk, who already felt a sentiment of love, refused the money. The Arab proceeded to the market, met the Turk, and wanted to compel him to restore the slave on receiving 300 piastres the original price. The Turk opposed this, and high words arose; the Arab, at length, in a transport of anger, said, "you shall not have her," and taking out his pistol, lodged the contents in her bosom, she fell and expired. The Turk embraced the inanimate body, and mingled his tears with its blood. Recovering himself, he presented himself before the Captain Pacha and demanded justice. "You shall have it," said the grand admiral. "Do you know the murderer?" "Yes." "Let all the Arabs be arrested and brought before me." The order was executed, and the Turk pointed out the guilty individual. "Draw thy sabre and cut off his head." The Turk declined the office, which was then performed by the executioner.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 10th July, gives as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The nobles, so far from reaping benefit from their possessions, find themselves obliged to

purchase food for their slaves. There is plenty of food, but the great mass of consumers have no money. At Odessa, wheat brought from the interior of Poland and Russia, is worth not more than fifteen shillings a quarter, and other descriptions of grain are low in proportion. The great bulk of his imperial majesty's subjects are labouring under the deepest distress.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The French papers of Wednesday contain an article dated Constantinople, 26th ult. giving an account of the death of the Captain Pacha, that chief actor in the late tragedy at Scio. "Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage and boldness the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d of June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels, charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the admiral. The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their fuses on the admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha, half burnt, was transported to the bloodstained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste, where after half an hour of torment, he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire ships. The intelligence is confirmed by letters received at Lloyd's.

An article from Corfu states, that the Greek government has adopted a new mode of paying its troops. It has substituted land for money; and the sequestration of all the domains belonging to the Sultan, the Vakoufs, and the Mosques, affords an extent of territory more than sufficient to pay the services of a large army for a number of years. By a decree, issued at Corinth on the 19th of May last, the soldiers already enrolled, and those who may hereafter enlist, are to receive an acre of land as long as they continue to serve the state; so that if the war should linger on for several years, every private will find himself, at its close, not only a free man, but a landed proprietor. Those who may be called upon to serve beyond the frontiers of the Morea are to receive an acre and a half per month. The rights of those killed in battle will descend to their heirs, who will receive for the whole amount of the time which the deceased had engaged to serve. Those incapacitated by wounds are to be considered as having completed their engagement.

BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter, dated "Bahia, July 19, 1822.

"With regard to the political situation of this country at the present moment, the city is governed by European troops, in number about 2500, under the command of the governor at arms, appointed by the cortes, and at present strict martial law prevails. The civil government is administered by a chosen few from among the people; they are, however, under the direction of the governor at arms—his word is law in all cases. The villages in the vicinity have all declared in favour of the prince—a body of 7 or 8 thousand Brazilians have assembled in the interior, and at present they appear determined to support their first decision. All communication is cut off between the city and country—consequently the consumption of foreign produce is not more than one third as much as formerly. The European Portuguese are daily expecting a large reinforcement from Lisbon, and the Brazilians are hoping and have reason, to expect a reinforcement of troops and a supply of arms from Rio. The militia, about 2500 men, are under arms from 1 o'clock until night, and perform guard duty at some of the posts of minor importance. The Brazilian troops in the city are disarmed, and prohibited from leaving. All the negroes in the streets are forced to assist at the fortifications which are now erecting in the suburbs of the city, and the citadel is filled with munitions of war, and provisioned for six months.

"Much jealousy exists with regard to the English and French, as they have taken some part in the politics of the country. Very little money is in circulation, and notes not to be discounted for any premium. The produce of the country must be paid for partly in advance, and the remainder when the goods are embarked.—In fact there is neither confidence, or money in circulation.

"In port—French 64 gun ship Amazon, (stationed) the commander of which has politely offered the protection of his ship to the Americans at Bahia, in a communication to Mr. Oldin the United States Consul—British sloop of war Phawant, just arrived from Africa—and three or four Portuguese armed merchantmen." Salem Gazette.

NEW SPAIN.

Vera Cruz, July 31.

By an extraordinary despatch from the capital we are informed with certainty that on the 21st day of last month, the much desired coronation of his imperial majesty, Signor Don Augustin the 1st. and his August Consort had taken place, the most pure and fervent demonstrations of joy and patriotism. So plausible an account was worthy of credit, and prompt notice of the good Imperialists; accordingly, about 5 o'clock, P. M. a triple discharge of artillery and ringing of bells, gave publicity to this memorable event, although no official orders have yet been obtained.

MANUEL RINCON.

Vera Cruz, July 29, 1822.

DECREE OF THE CONGRESS.

The sovereign congress, resolving to fix in a certain, exact and unequivocal manner the type of the new Currency that is to be struck off throughout the Empire, has decreed as follows:

1st. There shall immediately be provided in the mint-house of this capital, the sufficient quantity of stamps, and matrices, to proceed to coin; with the initials at present of this city, and hereafter, of the different provinces where mints may be established.

2d. On the silver money, shall be on one side the bust of the Emperor, surrounded with the motto "Augustinus Dei Providentia," and below the year; on the reverse, the national arms of the empire, which represents a crowned Eagle in the act of taking its flight; and round it, *Mexici primus Imperator constitutionalis*," together with the value of the piece in reals, and initials of the essayer to prove the exactness according to law.

3d. In gold coins, the same as above, adding only trophies of arrows, quiver, &c. with the value of the coin in dollars.

4th. Copper coin will have a Halbert, surmounted with the cap, symbol of liberty; on the left, the initials of the city where coined; on the right, the numerical fraction of its true value, and around the inscription *Augustinus Dei Providentia Mexici primus Imperator constitutionalis*," and below, the year; on the reverse, the blazon of the Empire surrounded with a wreath of laurel or other equivalent ornament.

5th. To promote the accuracy and beauty of the engravings, &c. the government shall examine the first coins, and sanction the same.

6th. No variation whatever shall take place respecting the intrinsic value of the coin, inconsistent with the laws concerning money of gold and silver.

For which the intendant of this colony will transmit to the mint directors, the orders previously given on these matters, posterior to the printing of its ordinances.

From the Charleston Courier.

Imperial Pomp.—Our papers from Havana contain a full account of the emperor Turbide's household; consisting of a major-domo, a master of the horse, captain of the guard, eight aids-de-camp, a grand almoner and assistant, grand chaplain and assistant, three confessors, one for the emperor, one for the empress, and one for the prince of the empire, a governor and two tutors for the princes, six chaplains, and ten ordinary chaplains for their majesties, 4 preachers and four honorary ones, a surveyor of the palace, master of ceremonies, ten gentlemen of the bed chamber, thirteen major-domos, for the week, to serve alternately, a private chaplain for the family, a physician and surgeon for his majesty's bed chamber, and the same for the imperial family—four gentleman ushers—two pages for the bed chamber. For the empress there are appointed a first lady of the bed chamber—a first lady of the household—seven ladies in waiting—nine ladies of honor—seven ladies of the bed chamber, and a mistress of the wardrobe.

Turbide has instituted an order of knighthood called the Imperial Order of Guadalupe, of which he is grand master. In the orders, there are four grand crosses of prelates, among which appears the name of O'Donogh, who is considered as living; in order to perpetuate his memory by such an enrolment—a sort of canonization; one hundred and five commanders, among which there is a great number of the clergy.

The coronation of the emperor and empress took place on the 21st of July; the ceremony was one of great pomp and splendor.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Second or Heavy Field Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill and court martial, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.—And on Thursday the 3d, you will attend with your respective companies at the above mentioned place, equipped as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder to each man, to be in readiness to go on parade precisely at ten o'clock A. M., in order to be reviewed by the major general.

By order of the colonel commandant.

Hunter M'Culloch,

Adjutant of the 2d Regiment of C. M. Aug. 28.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 18.

CONVENTION.

In a preceding column will be found an address of the grand jury of the county of Rowan to their fellow citizens, on the subject of a convention, together with some remarks from the Western Carolinian. In these articles we are glad to observe some appearance of action, some reason to hope that the western people are beginning to awake from their lethargy, and are about to assert, with becoming dignity, an equality of privileges. The plan proposed, we recommend to the serious consideration of the citizens of Orange, and appeal to their patriotism, to their love of liberty, as a guaranty that they will not be backward in the performance of their duty; but by a zealous co-operation in some well-digested measure, will ensure the accomplishment of the great and necessary work of amending our constitution, and thus place the liberties of the people of this state upon a basis which can never be shaken. By much toil and persevering exertion the tree of liberty was planted by our fathers; this tree should be watered by us, and carefully pruned of those wild shoots and suckers which would mar its beauty or diminish its fruitfulness. Let us not shrink from this duty; but by an unanimity and promptness of action, break to pieces the trammels of aristocracy, and show to the enemies of republican equality that the sons of freemen will still be free.

The governor of this state has issued his proclamation directing a sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to commence at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, to continue two weeks. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years.

The claims of the university of North Carolina have been referred by the legislature of Tennessee to the decision of Jenkin Whiteside and James Trimble, esqrs. whose determination on the subject is to govern the commissioners of the Land Office.

Raleigh, Sept. 18.

A lamentable occurrence took place in this city on the night of Friday last. In consequence of some difference arising in a billiard room between Richard Hains, the owner of the table, and Mr. James Boylan, of this vicinity, the latter was stabbed in the throat by the former, in such a manner as to cause his instantaneous death. The coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of wilful murder by the said Hains, who is now confined in the county jail to take his trial for the offence.

SELECTIONS.

Gen. James Wilkinson, who not long since took a trip to Mexico for purposes as was alleged, of a private and not a political nature, it is said, has enlisted in the service of the imperial Iturbide. It is stated that he had received an appointment under the government worth about \$14,000 a year. A pretty snug income for a plain republican to enjoy.

Col. Calava, formerly governor of West Florida, has been appointed to the command of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz, and sailed from Havana, previous to the 15th ult. for that place.

Melancholy Accident.—An apprentice boy to R. Wood, of Alexandria, was shot dead by a negro boy on the 4th inst. It is said the black boy went to Mr. Wood's shop for a gun, which had been left there, when the apprentice and himself agreed to fight a sham duel with guns; the black boy's gun, being loaded, went off, and killed him dead on the spot.

Hoopingcough.—It is not generally known that when a child has this troublesome and dangerous complaint, if the backbone, from the neck downwards, be rubbed with garlic, previously warmed by the fire, and the patient being also placed near the fire, a cure is effected in a short time.—This treatment should be repeated for several days together.

Colossal Statue.—The following is the inscription in brass capital letters, placed on Saturday, on the pedestal of the black Devonshire stone, now

erecting for the colossal statue in Hyde Park. "To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, this statue of Archilles, cast from the cannon taken at the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed, by their countrymen." It was expected the statue, weighing more than 30 tons, would be raised on the pedestal on Tuesday last.

London, Sept. 18.

Ancient Law of Virginia.—Among the edicts founded on the martial code sent over by Sir T. Smith, and put in force by Sir T. Dale, who was governor of Virginia in 1614, there was one by which it was declared, "that every person should go to church on Sundays and holidays, or lie neck and heel that night, and be a slave to the colony the following week; for the second offence, he should be a slave for a month; and for the third, for a year and a day."

In a speech delivered in the French chamber of deputies on the 5th of July, by M. Chabaud Latour, on the subject of improving and extending the canal system of France, is the following passage:—"The United States of America, in the course of an independent existence of only forty years, have established more communications by water, than Old Europe in all its states. The spirit of association has created numerous companies, and canals have been made with as much promptitude as economy."

At a late trial in England of a suit brought against the proprietors of a stage coach for personal injury received from its being overset, by being imprudently loaded and driven, a verdict for 9,000 dollars was given for the plaintiff, subject to reference.

English and American Ambassadors.

—The Americans, it is universally allowed, have had their diplomatic concerns conducted with unrivalled ability; and yet they pay their first class of foreign ministers no more than \$9000, two thousand pounds per annum. This shows at how moderate an expense the real business of a nation can be managed. So far from thinking that the Americans suffer from this low scale of salary, we are convinced that it is one reason why they are so ably conducted. Their minister is a man of business—ours a man of ton—the one is in the bureau, while the other is in the ball room—the one is famous for successful negotiations—the other for brilliant entertainments and choice wines—the one is labouring for the solid advantage of his country—the other is feasting or fiddling for "the honor and dignity of his."

Edinburgh Scotsman.

Epitaph on one who had died the day after his wife:

"She first departed, he for one day tried To live without her—liked it not, and died."

Free School.—The annual visitation of the Boston Free Schools took place lately, and the exhibition is said to have been highly satisfactory. After the exercises had been completed, the following occurrence is detailed in the Boston Centinel:—Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin requested leave to remark to the pupils whose exercises had given him so much delight, that fifty years ago he was a pupil of that school, under the venerated Master Lovell; that he left it and went abroad a child of fortune; and from the good education he had there received, and a faithful discharge of duty, he had been favoured with public honors and the acquisition of wealth; and this he said as a stimulus to the ambition of his young friends; and while none could doubt his fidelity to the nation to which he belonged, he rejoiced in the prosperity, improvement, and happiness of the land of his birth.

Conviction.—John Lecher was tried and convicted in Lancaster, (Penn.) last week for murdering his wife in that place about six months ago. He told the Sheriff that the state's attorney (Mr. Jenkins) in his statement to the jury, had been very correct, with the difference, that previous to his strangling his wife, (which he told her he was going to do) he suffered her to pray for half an hour. She then begged him to let her take leave of her children; this he refused, and immediately began the work of death.

The bark of the willow-tree burnt to ashes, and mixed with strong vinegar, forms a luvium which effectually eradicates, by repeated application, warts, corns, and other cutaneous excrescences.

A serious mistake.—Mr. O'Meara having demanded of the editor of the London Times, an explanation of some reflections in that paper, on his veracity, in some parts of his work relating to Bonaparte, and receiving no answer, provided himself with a horse-whip, and attacked Mr. Walter as he was coming out of the Stratford Coffee-house. After beating him till he was fully satisfied, he discovered that the gentleman assaulted was not Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the Times, as he had supposed, but a gentleman of the same

name, totally disconnected with that journal. The matter is to undergo a legal investigation.

Norfolk, Va. Sept. 2.

Inland Navigation.—On the 23th of the last month the proprietors of the Cross Canal completed the digging, by which a communication is opened from the Dismal Swamp Canal into Gates county, in North-Carolina.

The Cross Canal is on the west side of the main Canal, commencing in Camden county, about six miles from the southern outfall of the Dismal Swamp Canal; is about eight miles in length, and will be navigable this fall for boats carrying forty barrels. It is proposed hereafter to enlarge it for boats of the largest size. By this communication the produce of Gates and the adjacent counties, in North Carolina, may be brought to Norfolk at one-fourth the expense now incurred.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edgefield District, S. C. to his friend in this city, dated August 15.

"Shortly after the first meeting of Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie, the former again challenged the latter, who as promptly accepted; the wound received by Mr. M'Duffie prevented an immediate meeting; he has, however, so far recovered, that his second is now with him, and ere this reaches you, one of the gentlemen will, in all probability, have fallen on the bed of honour."—Nat. Gaz.

From the Northern Post, of Aug. 29.

Seizure of the Phoenix.—We are informed that while the steam boat Phoenix, of Lake Champlain, was performing her last trip, on the way from St. John's to Whitehall, a parcel of contraband goods, worth about \$500, were discovered by a British custom-house officer, on board, and were seized, together with the boat. An officer, with a British guard, was placed on the deck, and Captain Sherman, who is said to have been totally ignorant of the shipment of the goods, proceeded to Montreal to endeavour to recover the vessel. But as soon as he was gone, the pilot and crew, without ceremony, secured the guard, and raising the steam to its greatest power, steered directly for the United States. This movement being observed from the shore, messengers were sent post haste, to the British garrison on the line, to intercept the fugitives; but they were not quick enough, for the Phoenix passed the fort two minutes before the messengers arrived.—We presume she will not venture within the king's dominions again until some adjustment of this unhappy affair shall be effected.

PROGRESS OF METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" for the year 1822, just published.

Bishops and Superintendents—Wm. McKendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts. Travelling preachers 1106 Preachers admitted on trial this year 185 " remaining on trial 124 " admitted into full connexion 92 " located this year 37 Deacons 155 Elders elected and ordained this year 100 Supernumerary preachers 24 Superannuated preachers 71 Ministers expelled from connexion this year 2 " withdrawn 0 " died 3

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Ohio Conference	34,336	205	34,541
Kentucky do.	20,846	2,859	23,705
Missouri do.	9,161	288	9,449
Tennessee do.	15,823	1,810	17,633
Mississippi do.	4,331	1,020	5,351
S. Carolina do.	21,290	12,906	34,196
Virginia do.	19,329	6,625	25,954
Baltimore do.	28,263	9,616	37,881
Philadelphia do.	26,500	8,470	34,970
New York do.	22,537	442	22,979
N. England do.	19,807	217	20,024
Genesee do.	27,182	119	27,301
Total	263,045	44,377	297,422
Total last year			281,146
Increase this year			16,476

To Medical Gentlemen.—I have been lately amusing myself with a work published by Mr. J. L. Chabert, at New Orleans, entitled "Medical reflections on the malarial, vulgarly called Yellow Fever; to which he gives the new denomination of Spasmodico Litypneic, or spasmodic burning fever. It is full of information respecting the symptoms of this terrible disorder, and of acute remarks on the suggestions of all prior observations. Mr. Chabert states, that by numerous dissections he has found that the liver is not affected. The bleeding of the nose and inflammation of the throat, &c. are the first diagnostics, and after that a delusive case succeeds, and then the black vomit.

Quere.—Whether animalculæ inhaled do not first cause the spasms by inflammation, and whether mortification does not ensue? Persons not acclimated are the greatest sufferers. I have seen Europeans, arriving in Asia, when stung by mosquitoes, suffer inflammation in an extraordinary manner. May not the same effect be produced by inhaling insects, imperceptible to the naked eye, by the nose and throat. That putrid matter will produce insects, has been proved by various experiments, and I have read, in your valuable circulated paper, that magnifying glasses have been constructed to discover insects in the lungs of those who have died of consumption.

I am not a medical practitioner, and I hope to be excused for venturing to submit this hint to the scientific. A boy darting a random arrow once made a pass through a small ring which practised archers in vain attempted to shoot through. Thus, I, by a guess, may give a beneficial idea, which superior judgments may improve upon.

Note.—Let the doctrine of animalculæ being in the air, receive due consideration.—Iron, Magnesia, and Salts, may be in the most transparent water. Air is composed, we know, of fixed portions of hydrogen, azote and oxygen, but flies, &c. may exist in it. Animation may be in the minutest objects; the microscope discloses the wonders of our Creator in the smallest atoms.—Nat. Int.

Richmond, (Vir.) Sept. 3.

A Curious Spectacle.—The exhibition of Mr. Neal's rattle snakes at the Eagle Hotel is too great a curiosity to be passed over. It is one of the most singular sights which we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Neal is a Frenchman; while in North Carolina, he attempted to procure some rattle snakes, for the purpose of making out a collection. But some of the observations and experiments he made, induced him to believe the possibility of taming this poisonous reptile; he finally made the trial, and has succeeded in a manner which is calculated to astonish every beholder. What is the process he employed, is unknown to us—he probably availed himself of the power, which a contrivance over the appetite of this animal gives him—he dwells very much too on the charms of music; while inflamed by hunger, and irritated by the application of hot iron, the creature is soothed and softened by a slow and plaintive strain.

Mr. N. has two rattle snakes—the male, which is 4 feet 8 inches long, has 8 rattles to his tail, thus proving him to be 9 years old—he has had this snake 4 years.—The female is much smaller, and has 3 rattles—she has been with him 33 months.—So great is their docility, that he will take them up, after speaking a sort of jargon to them, and stroking down their backs, as if they were so many strings—he will make them crawl up his breast and face, caress and kiss him, coil round his neck, and while one of them is thus hanging around him, he will take up and exhibit the other. The perfect harmlessness of the reptile, and even attachment to his keeper, is astonishing. Meanwhile Mr. N. is himself thoroughly at his ease—completely self-possessed, diverting the spectator with the exhibition of his snakes, or instructing them by his explanations. He says, he has no fears himself; for, independently of his command over the animal, he is satisfied he can cure the bite of it—of the remedy he makes no secret.—Wash our mouth first with warm sweet oil and then suck the wound—next, drink most copiously of the decoction of the snake-root, until it operates as a strong emetic.—This is the regimen he recommends—and which he believes to be infallible.

There is no deception practised upon you. He opens the mouth of the snake, and shows you the fangs. They are in the upper jaw alone—two on each side, and have the faculty of renewing themselves, in case they are drawn out by a violent blow—the fang is within the mouth, bent, sharpened and sheathed like the claw of a cat, and turned towards the throat—the orifice through which the poison is ejected is a small groove on the upper side of the fang, between its point and the upper curve—the poison bags lie at the roots of the fangs.—But to remove all doubts of the poisonous qualities of these snakes being uninjured, Mr. N. proposes to have a public exhibition this week, when the snake will kill a young hare by a slight stroke, and then immediately devour him.

Perhaps no one has had so good an opportunity of studying the habits of the animal. His remarks will of course form a valuable addition to natural history. He is an intelligent man—and a memoir may be expected from him; when he arrives in Europe.—The male snake has just cast his skin—and the new one is most beautiful. The tail has a fine glossy black. He says, they renew their skins every two months; three times in the year; perhaps from October to April, they remain torpid, and this function is suspended. Most probably, it varies in different snakes with the quantities of food they obtain. Mr. N. generally feeds his once a week.

They have also a rattle every year after the first.—They scarcely ever shake it but when they are strongly excited, or to strike the attention of their prey. He contends that the use of their rattles is to draw

upon themselves the eyes of their victims, which generally consist of the fleetest animals, as birds, squirrels, &c. As soon as the eyes meet, he says the process of charming commences. He believes in this faculty, for he has seen it exemplified in a garden by his own snakes; the victim will hop from bough to bough, and rock to rock, overcome with apprehension, until approaching each other, the snake seizes him.—He denies altogether, what some naturalists assert, the deleterious qualities of their breath—for he has often kissed them, and in blowing their breath upon him, he has found it uncommonly sweet.

Mr. N. has other snakes in his collection—as a wampum snake, beautifully streaked, and so called after the Indian ornament;—it is a small species of the Boa Constrictor, which winds itself around its prey, and kills not by poison, but by stricture—it even squeezes the rattle snake to death. He has also the common black snake—and the lead colored American adder, of the description of the flat heads. He has all these under the same command—exhibiting almost the same docility as the rattle snakes.—The spectacle is not dangerous nor even disgusting—and is well worthy of the attention of the curious.

DIED.

On the 4th instant, at the house of Joseph Woods, on Little river, in this county, Mrs. MARY WOODS, widow of Hugh Woods, deceased, in the 93d year of her age. She was the oldest inhabitant in the settlement, and died much respected and lamented by her children and neighbours.

On the same day and in the same neighbourhood, JOHN ROBINSON, a promising young man in the 18th year of his age.

COMMUNICATED.

Died at Greensborough, Guilford county, on the 24th of August last, HARRIET M. PAISLEY, aged 14 years, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Paisley, after a short but painful illness. She was truly beloved and esteemed, and her loss was deeply lamented. Her parents had the consoling belief that she died in the embraces of her Saviour.

And on the 11th inst. FRANCES M. PAISLEY, aged 17 years, after a distressing illness. She possessed all the amableness and virtues of her sex, which closely endeared her to her acquaintances, and her death has deeply and lastingly wounded the hearts of her relatives and friends. She was in her last moments perfectly resigned to the will of her heavenly Father, in whose presence she has gone to enjoy an eternity of bliss. Thus it is that Providence has mysteriously, and no doubt wisely, dealt with these parents in the loss of two of their tender offspring.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
September 11	77	86	89
12	82	83	88
13	81	88	90
14	81	88	91
15	80	89	90
16	80	89	86
17	67	71	75

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 7th of October next, at the dwelling house of said Womack, a quantity of valuable

Household Furniture.

The sale will be for cash.

John Scott.

Sept. 17. 3—3w

NOTICE.

THAT on Friday the 11th of October next, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all my Lands, containing

Six or seven hundred Acres, one wagon, one still, my stock of cows, hogs, sheep, deer, and geese, my crop of corn, fodder, and oats, household and kitchen furniture, and farming tools, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Fourteen months credit will be given the purchaser, by complying with the usual terms of sales.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 16. 36—3wp

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs. Bernden Harabon. Original attachment. Leveled on one pair shovel and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bernden Harabon, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. 25 50 85—3w

From a new volume of Poems, by James Montgomery.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF LIFE.

How blest the Pilgrim who in trouble
Can lean upon a bosom friend;
Strength, courage, hope, with him redouble,
When foes assail or griefs impend.
One flies before his footsteps, straying
At day break o'er the purple heath,
He plucks the wild flowers round him playing
And binds their beauties with a wreath.
More dear to him the fields and mountains,
When with his friend abroad he roves,
Nests in the shade near sunny fountains,
Or talks by moonlight through the groves:
For him the vine expands its clusters,
Spring wakes for him her woodland quire;
Yea, though the storm of winter blusters,
'Tis summer by his evening fire.
In good old age serenely dying,
When all he lov'd forsakes his view,
Sweet is affection's voice replying,
"I follow soon," to his "adieu!"
Nay then, though earthly ties are riven,
The spirit's union will not end,
Happy the man, whom Heaven hath given
In life and death a faithful friend.

[BY REQUEST.]

Extract from a sermon on the sacred import of the word Christian.

By Samuel Davies, sometime president of the college in New Jersey.

To be a christian in the popular and fashionable sense, is no difficult or excellent thing. It is to be baptized, to profess the christian religion, to believe like our neighbors, that Christ is the Messiah, and to attend upon public worship once a week, in some church or other that bears only the christian name. In this sense a man may be a christian, and yet be habitually careless about eternal things; a christian, and yet fall short of the morality of many of the heathens; a christian, and yet a drunkard, a swearer, or a slave to some vice or other; a christian, and yet a wilful impenitent offender against God and man. To be a christian in this sense is no high character; and, if this be the whole of christianity, it is very little matter whether the world be christianized or not. But is this to be a christian in the original and proper sense of the word? No; that is something of a very different and superior kind. To be a christian indeed, is the highest character and dignity of which the human nature is capable: it is the most excellent thing that ever adorned our world; it is a thing that Heaven itself beholds with approbation and delight.

To be a christian is to be like to Christ, from whom the name is taken; it is to be a follower and imitator of him; to be possessed of his spirit and temper, and to live as he lived in the world: it is to have those just, exalted, and divine notions of God and divine things, and that just and full view of our duty to God and man, which Christ taught: in short it is to have our sentiments, our temper and practice formed upon the sacred model of the gospel.—Let me expatiate a little upon this amiable character.

1. To be a christian, is to depart from iniquity. To this the name obliges us; and without this we have no title to the name; Let every one that nameth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity.—2 Tim. ii. 19. that is, let him depart from iniquity, or not dare to touch that sacred name. Christ was perfectly free from sin; he was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners. His followers also shall be perfectly free from sin in a little time; ere long they will enter into the pure regions of perfect holiness, and will drop all their sins, with their mortal bodies, into the grave. But this, alas! is not their character in the present state, but the remains of sin still cleave to them. Yet, even in the present state, they are labouring after perfection in holiness. Nothing can satisfy them until they are conformed to the image of God's dear Son. They are hourly conflicting with every temptation, and vigorously resisting every iniquity in its most alluring forms. And though sin is perpetually struggling for the mastery, and sometimes in an inadvertent hour, gets an advantage over them, yet as they are not under the law, but under grace, they are assisted with recruits of grace, so that no sin has any habitual dominion over them. Rom. vi. 14. Hence they are free from the gross vices of the age, and are men of good morals. This is their habitual universal character; and to pretend to be christians without this requisite, is the greatest absurdity.

What then shall we think of the drunkard, the swearing, defrauding, rascal, profligate, profane christians,

that have over run the christian world; can there be a greater contradiction? A loyal subject in arms against his sovereign, an ignorant scholar, a sober drunkard, a charitable miser, an honest thief, is not a greater absurdity, or a more direct contradiction. To depart from iniquity is essential to christianity, and without it, there can be no such thing.—There was nothing that Christ was so remote from as sin; and therefore for those that indulge themselves in it to wear his name, is just as absurd and ridiculous as for a coward to denominate himself from Alexander the great, or an illiterate dunce to call himself a Newtonian philosopher. Therefore if you will not renounce iniquity, renounce the christian name; for you cannot consistently retain both. Alexander had a fellow in his army that was of his own name, but a mere coward. "Either be like me," says Alexander, "or lay aside my name."—Ye servants of sin, it is in vain for you to wear the name of Christ, it renders you the more ridiculous, and aggravates your guilt: you may with as much propriety call yourselves lords, or dukes, or kings, as christians, while you are so unlike to Christ. His name is a sarcasm, a reproach to you, and you are a scandal to his name.—His name is blasphemed among the gentiles through you.

2. To be a Christian is to deny yourselves and to take up the cross, and follow Christ. These are the terms of discipleship first by Christ himself. He said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow me. Luke ix. 23. To deny ourselves is to abstain from the pleasures of sin, to moderate our sensual appetites, to deny our own interest for the sake of Christ, and in short to sacrifice every thing inconsistent with our duty to him, when these come in competition. To take up our cross, is to bear sufferings, to encounter difficulties, and break through them all in imitation of Jesus Christ, and for his sake. To follow him, is to trace his steps, and imitate his example, whatever it costs us. But this observation will coincide with the next head, and therefore I now dismiss it. These, sirs, and these only are the terms, if you would be christians, or the disciples of Christ. These he honestly warned mankind of when he first called them to be his disciples. He did not take an advantage of them, but let them know beforehand upon what terms they were admitted. He makes this declaration in the midst of a great crowd, in Luke xiv. 25, &c. There went a great multitude with him, fond of becoming his followers; but he turned and said unto them, if any man come to me and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple. By hating is here meant a smaller degree of love or a comparative hatred: that is, if we would be Christ's disciples, we must be willing to part with our dearest relations, and even our lives, when we cannot retain them consistently with our duty to him. He goes on: Whosoever does not bear his cross, and encounter the greatest sufferings after my example, cannot be my disciple. The love of Christ is the ruling passion of every true christian, and for his sake he is ready to give up all, and to suffer all that earth or hell can inflict. He must run all risks, and cleave to his cause at all adventures.—This is the essential character of every true christian.

What then shall we think of those crowds among us who retain the christian name, and yet will not deny themselves of their sensual pleasures, nor part with their temporal interest for the sake of Christ? Who are so far from being willing to lay down their lives, that they cannot stand the force of a laugh or a sneer in the cause of religion, but immediately stumble and fall away? or, are they christians, whom the commands of Christ cannot restrain from what their depraved hearts desire? No; a christian, without self-denial, mortification, and a supreme love to Jesus Christ, is as great a contradiction as fire without heat, or a sun without light, an hero without courage, or a friend without love. And does not this strip some of you of the christian name, and prove that you have no title to it?

3. I have repeatedly observed, that a true christian must be a follower or imitator of Christ.—Be ye followers of me, says St. Paul, as I also am of Christ. 1 Cor. xi. 1. Christ is the model after whom eve-

christian is formed; for, says St. Peter, He left us an example that we should follow his steps. 1 Peter, ii. 21. Paul tells us, that we must be conformed to the image of God's dear Son, Rom. viii. 29, an that the same mind must be in us which was also in Christ Jesus, Phil. ii. 5; unless we partake of his spirit, and resemble him in practice; unless we be as he was in the world, we have no right to partake of his name. Here I would observe, that what was miraculous in our Lord's conduct, and peculiar to him as the Son of God and Mediator, is not a pattern for our imitation, but only what was done to in obedience to the law of God which was common to him and us. His heart glowed with love to his Father, he delighted in universal obedience to him; it was his meat and drink to do his will, even in the most painful and self-denying instances; he abounded in devotion, in prayer, meditation, fasting, and every religious duty. He was also full of every grace and virtue towards mankind: meek and lowly, kind and benevolent, just and charitable, merciful and compassionate; a dutiful son, a loyal subject, a faithful friend, a good master, and an active, useful, public-spirited member of society. He was patient and resigned, and yet undaunted and brave under sufferings: he had all his appetites and passions under proper government, he was heavenly minded, above this world in heart while he dwelt in it. Beneficence to the souls and bodies of men was the business of his life; for he went about doing good. Acts x. 38. This is an imperfect sketch of his amiable character; and in these things every one that deserves to be called after his name, does in some measure resemble and imitate him.—This is not only his earnest endeavor, but what he actually attains, though in a much inferior degree; and his imperfections are the grief of his heart. This resemblance and imitation of Christ is essential to the very being of a christian, and without it, it is a vain pretence. And does your christianity, my brethren, stand this test? may one know that you belong to Christ by your living like him, and discovering the same temper and spirit? Do the manners of the divine Master spread through all his family; and do you show that you belong to it by your temper and conduct? Alas! if you must be denominated from hence, would not some of you with more propriety be called Epicureans from Epicurus, the sensual Atheistic philosopher, or Mammonites from Mammon, the imaginary god of riches, or Bacchicals from Bacchus, the god of wine, than Christians from Christ, the most perfect pattern of living holiness and virtue that was ever exhibited to the world?

If you claim the name of christians, where is that ardent devotion, that affectionate love to God, that zeal for his glory, that alacrity in his service, that resignation to his will, that generous benevolence to mankind, that zeal to promote their best interests, that meekness and forbearance under ill usage, that unwearied activity in doing good to all, that self denial, and heavenly mindedness which shone so conspicuous in Christ, whose holy name you bear?—Alas! while destitute of those graces, and yet wearing his name, you burlesque it, and turn it into a reproach both to him and yourselves.

I might add that the christian name is not hereditary to you by your natural birth, but you must be born anew of the spirit to entitle you to this new name; that a Christian is a believer in Him after whom he is called as his only Saviour and Lord, and that he is a true penitent. Repentance was incompatible with christ's character, who was perfectly righteous, and had no sin of which to repent; but it is a proper virtue in a sinner, without which he cannot be a christian. On these and several other particulars I might enlarge, but my time will not now allow; I shall therefore conclude with a few reflections.

First, You may hence see that the christian character is the highest, the most excellent and sublime in all the world: it includes every thing truly great and amiable. The christian has exalted sentiments of the supreme Being, just notions of duty, and a proper temper and conduct towards God and man. A christian is a devout worshipper of the God of heaven, a cheerful observer of his whole law, and a broken hearted penitent for his imperfections.—A christian is a complication of all the amiable and useful graces and virtues: temperate and sober, just, liberal, compassionate and benevolent,

humble, meek, gentle, peaceable, and in all things conscientious. A christian is a good parent, a good child, a good master, a good servant, a good husband, a good wife, a faithful friend, an obliging neighbor, a dutiful subject, a good ruler, a zealous patriot, and an honest statesman; and as far as he is such, so far and no farther, he is a christian. And can there be a more amiable and excellent character exhibited to our view? It is an angelic, a divine character. Let it be your glory and your ambition to wear it so as to adorn it.

To acquire the title of kings and lords is not in your power; to spread your fame as scholars, philosophers, or heroes, may be beyond your reach; but here is a character more excellent, more amiable, more honourable than all these, which it is your business to deserve and maintain. And blessed be God, this is a dignity which the meanest among you, which beggars and slaves may attain. Let this therefore be an object of universal ambition and pursuit, and let every other name and title be despised in comparison of it. This is the way to rise to true honor in the estimate of God, angels and good men. What though the antichristian christians of our age and country ridicule you? let them consider their own absurd conduct and be ashamed. They think it an honor to wear the christian name, and yet persist in unchristian practices; and who but a fool, with such palpable contradiction would think so?—A beggar that fancies himself a king and trails his rags with the gait of majesty, as though they were royal robes, is not so ridiculous as one that will usurp the christian name without a christian practice; and yet such christians are the favorites of the world. To renounce the profession of christianity is barbarous and profane; to live according to that profession, and practise christianity, is preciseness and fanaticism. Can any thing be more preposterous? This is as if one should ridicule learning, and yet glory in the character of a scholar; or laugh at bravery, and yet celebrate the praises of heroes. And are they fit to judge of the wisdom and propriety, or their censures to be regarded, who fall into such an absurdity themselves?

Secondly, Hence you may see that, if all the professors of christianity should behave in character, the religion of Christ would soon appear divine to all mankind, and spread through all nations of the earth. Were christianity exhibited to the life in all its native inherent glories, it would be as needless to offer arguments to prove its divine, as to prove that the sun is full of light: the conviction would flash upon all mankind by its own intrinsic evidence. Did christians exemplify the religion they profess, all the world would immediately see that that religion which rendered them so different a people from all the rest of mankind, is indeed divine, and every way worthy of universal acceptance. Then we should have no such monsters as atheists, deists, and infidels in christian countries. Then would Heathenism, Mahometanism, and all the false religions in the world, fall before the heaven-born religion of Jesus Christ! Then it would be sufficient to convince an infidel just to bring him into a christian country, and let him observe the different face of things there from all the world beside. But alas!

Thirdly, How different is the christian world from the christian religion? Who would imagine that they who take their name from Christ have any relation to him, if we observe their spirit and practice? Should a stranger learn christianity from what he sees in popish countries, he would conclude it principally consisted in bodily austerities, in worshipping saints, images, relics, and a thousand trifles, in theatrical fopperies and insignificant ceremonies, in believing implicitly all the determinations of fallible man as infallibly true, and in persecuting all that differ from them, and showing their love to their souls by burning their bodies. In protestant countries, alas! the face of things is but little better as to good morals and practical religion. Let us take our own country for a sample. Suppose an heathen or Mahometan should take a tour through Virginia to learn the religion of the inhabitants from their general conduct, what would he conclude? Would he not conclude, that all the religion of the generality consisted in a few Sunday formalities, and that the rest of the week, they had nothing to do with God, or any religion, but were at liberty to live as they please; and were

he told these were the followers of Christ, and were of his religion, would he not conclude that he was certainly an imposter, and the minister of sin? But when he came to find, that notwithstanding all this licentiousness, they possessed the pure and holy religion of the Bible, how would he be astonished, and pronounce them the most inconsistent bare-faced hypocrites! My brethren, great and heavy is the guilt that lies upon our country upon this account. It is a scandal to the christian name: it is guilty of confirming the neighbouring heathen in their prejudices, and hinders the propagation of christianity through the world. O let us not be accessory to this dreadful guilt, but do all we can to recommend our religion to universal acceptance! I add,

Fourthly and lastly, Let us examine whether we have any just title to the christian name; that is, whether we are christians indeed; for if we have not the thing, to retain the name is the most inconsistent folly and hypocrisy, and will answer no end but to aggravate our condemnation. A lost christian is the most shocking character in hell; and unless you be such christians as I have described, it will ere long be your character. Therefore, be followers of Christ, imbibe his spirit, practice his precepts, and depart from iniquity; otherwise he will sentence you from him at last as workers of iniquity. And then will I profess unto them (they are Christ's own words) I never knew you; depart from me ye that work iniquity. Matt. vii. 23.

YANKEE CLOWN.

In one of the courts of judicature in Massachusetts, some 18 or 20 years ago, an uncouth young fellow of the age of 18, was introduced into court as a witness for the plaintiff, upon which the defendant arose and objected to his being admitted as a witness, 'for (said he) he does not know enough to understand the nature of an oath: therefore ought not to be allowed his evidence in this court; and to convince you, gentlemen, that this is the case, I will ask him a few questions.' He then turned to the young fellow and said, 'who made you?' To which the fellow awkwardly replied, 'don't know; I spose 'twas Moses.' His answer, gentlemen, I think, is sufficient to convince you, that what I have said respecting him is true, without any further evidence; and sat down again. The young fellow by this time began to scratch his head, and felt somewhat chagrined that he should be thus taken off, and begged leave of the court to ask the gentleman who had just interrogated him, a few questions; which being granted, he said, 'Who made you, sir?'—To carry the joke still further upon the awkward lad, he replies, imitating the clown, 'I don't know; I spose 'twas Aaron.' Well (says the fellow) we read in the good Book, that Aaron made a calf, but I didn't know the darn'd fool had got here.'

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, whereon I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Wood-cutting Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—34p

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named *CESAR*, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made, he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. *Cesar's* complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. McMillan.

South Washington, Aug. 10. 33—34

UNION HOTEL.

THE Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry Thompson, Jr. Esquire, and lately by Mr. William Clifton, is now open for the accommodation of genteel travellers, and others who may think proper to call. The subscriber, as superintendent, pledges himself that he will use every exertion in his power to merit a portion of public patronage.

Thomas Scott.

Hillsborough, July 29, 1822. 29—30p